Culture in the second of the s

the Speakership. In consequence of the absence of some members proof cornot now be produced. Other revelations might be made. He desired that all further voting might be dispensed with to-day.

Mr. COLFAX contended that this was not the proper tribunal to investigate mere idle rumors uttered, perhaps, in bettrooms, if it were are might repeat a runor regarding the gentleman from Pennsylvanis, but which he did not believe true.

Mr. FULLER—I wish to know what it is?

Mr. CALFAX—The rumor is this: that in your opinion, Mr. Whitlield, Delegate from Kansas, was legally elseded.

FULLER-I know nothing about the matter,

mt hvolitek—I know nothing about the matter, and have said no hing. It is a subject of a contested election, and I shall examine the question fairly. Any numer contrary to this is unterly false, and I shall neignatize as a har any one who americas any expression contrary to what I no very.

Mr. COLEAN, is summar, asid he had remarked that the rumor was doubtless untrae, and he merely alluded to it now to show how fairle are such charges. He believed that other rumans would prove equally fallactions. He saw to reason why voting should be suspended.

Mr. WHITFIELD (Kam as) -I tak for no pledges. I stard on the justice of my cause Mr. A. K. MARSHALL stated that his object in Mr. A. R. BARSHALL stated that his object in moving a suspension of voting was to afford time for reflection. He did not refor to mere rumors, but to direct charges, of which there is abundant proof. Mr. CAMPRELL (Obto) having been alieded to, said that no Member of Congress had asked him for pledges during the time he was a smill ste for Speak-er. He would have kicked such a man out of his

mr. WASHBURN (Me.) defended Mr. Banks, and defined to lave the charges explained now—be did not went any dark instructions.

Mr. KUNKEL (Penn.) said his delegation had peither asked nor received pled as from Mr. Banks.

Here the episode erded, and enother vote was taken believe are sizely the same as the preceding. resulting precisely the same as the preceding.

The House that adjourned, after a session of five

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA NEW OBLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1855. The steamship Datiel Webster arrived here yes erday from San Juan Nicaragua, bringing San Francisco dates to the 5th lest.

The steamship Star of the West left San Juan on the 90th lost, for New-York, with a fair complement of passengers and about balf a million of dollars in

The news from California presents no feature of impertance. The rainy senson had fairly set in. At San Francisco and several of the interior towns

the fall of Sevastopol has been celebrated with ban quets and other demonstrations. The Ligieus continued to be very troublesome in

Oregon and elsewhere. The Sun Francisco markets were generally quiet,

and provisions had a dull and dec integ tendency. The following ships from Atlantic ports had arrived at San Francisco during the fortnight: The Actrew Jackson, Flying D agon, Almena, and Spirit of the Thores, from New York: the West Wind and

Grace Darling, from Beaton, and the Sirocco and

Thomas Watson, from Philadelphia. Affairs in Nicaragua were in an apparently settled

The Walker party received recaforcements to the extent of 120 men by the a eamer Sietra Nevada, which made the connection on the Pacific side.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1855. The steamship Texas has arrived at this port with Vera Cruz dates to the 22d, and City of Mexico to the 18th instant.

Alvarez had resigned the Presidency of the Repub lie, and been succeeded by Gen. Comonfort. A new Ministry had been organized by Comonfort

 follows:
 Senor ROSA.

 Forsign Relations
 Senor ROSA.

 Justice
 Senor MONTES.

 G. veriment
 Senor LAFRAGUA.

 War
 Senor PAYNE.

 Finance
 Senor PAYNE.
 as follows:

Alvarez had gone to the South. FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Clayton, in answer to a request to allow his pame to go before the American Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, says that he prefere his present position as a United States Scienter, and designs here a complete the present position of the Presidency and States Scienter, and designs here a complete the present position.

present position as a United States Scantor, and declines being a candidate.

F. Lord Palmerston has written a private letter to a distinguished gentleman now in Washington, stating that the British Government anticipates the dismissal of Mr. Crampica by this Government.

It is reported that certain documents have just been received by Government from fexas which may lead to the arrest and detention of Parker H. French by

Process of law.

Official information received from the Spanish au-Official information received from the Sasnish all-thorities relative to the seizure of the bark Amelia on the coast of Hayti, states that she was auspected of being engaged in fillibustering designs against Cubs, and the documents contain evidence to prove that

charge. Spain expects this Government to punish those implicated.

There is considerable ice in the Potomac. The mertury was 20° above zero this morning.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Thursdey, Dec. 27, 1855.

Cause No. 161—Win. S. Hungerford, a ppellant, agt.
John Sigerson. Appeal from the District Court of
Wisconsin. On motion of Mr. Gillet, the appeal was
docketed, and dismissed with costs.

No. 17—Win. D. Price et al. agt. the Farmers' Bank
of Virginia, in error to the Supreme Court of Onio.
The decree of said Court allimed with costs.

No. 28—Jecker, Torra & Co. et al., appellants.
Argument in this case was continued by Reverdy Johnsen for appelle, and concluded by Mr. Nelson for appellant.

Pellant.
No. 29—Adam Haw, plaintiff, agt. State of Missouri.

Argument by Mr. Geyer for plaintiff.

THE \$50,000 ROBBERY. Mesers. Ayer and King, implicated in the robbery of \$50,000 from the American Express Company, were conveyed to Albany to-day, on the requisition of Gov. Clark.

FIRE AT UTICA.

UTICA, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

A fire last night in the store occupied by Mr. Goodwin, book ancroneer, did damage to the extent of about \$2,000. No insurance.

FIRE AT KINGSTON, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Thursday, D.c. 27, 1835.

A fire broke out on Christmas eve in the commisteriat wood store in this place, but by the united exertions of the military and firemen, it was extinguished before doing material damage.

FIRE AT BRIDGEPORT, CONE. The Pequenneck Hotel, in East Bridgeport, was festroyed by fire this morning, together with two buildings adjeining, occupied as dwellings and stores. The total loss is about \$15,000—insurance \$10,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BEAUFORT, S. C. COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

A fire occurred on Monday last at Bourfort, S. C.,
destroying many dwellings and stores. The total loss
la celimated at \$25,000.

THE WEATHER AND THE TELEGRAPH.

HARTFORD, Conn. Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.
The storm of rain and sleet on Enesday night was very severe in this vicinity. The telegraph wires were so loaded down with los that over fifty sections are broken down between here and Springfield, and we learn that matters are still worse between the latter city and Beston. Large trees on the route, some of them with trunks two feet in diameter, were also broken down by the weight of ice accumulated on their branches. It will probably take two or three days to put the telegraph lines in thorough rapair again.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27. There is good sleighing here. Woather clear an Yery windy. The coldest day of the season Carno, Dec. 26,

CARRO, Dec. 26.

The Mississippi is full of floating ice. The thermometer here stands at 20 above zero.

Rochester, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1855—s. m.

Thermometer, 11° above zero and growing colder, with high winds and snow drifting badly.

Rochester, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1855—p. m.

One foot of snow has fallen to-day and sleighing is fine.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

The river is full of floating ice. No books are up, and none expected. The thermometer at 7 s. m. steed at 155. FROM KANSAS.

PEACE AND A RETREAT. From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 9, 1855.

The war is over. Yesterday negotiations appear to have had some effect, and a bitterly cold storm last night finished the work. The invaders were at first a raid of the attack, and then wearied out with their exposure and fat gue; and when the Governor disbanded them-although there was a large number of the Missourians still anztous to invide this place-they were stripped of their shadow of authority and lost no small portion of their power. It is quite likely that there may be some skirmishing yet, and there will be danger until all of these men are out of the Territory. Orders have been issued for the men here not to leave until to-morrow evening, or later if necessary.

Yesterday evening, Gov. Shannon delivered a speech in front of the large Lawrence Hotel. It was an un meaning, equivocal affair, in which he said he would disband the forces below: that he had never called out any but residents of the Territory : that these men, however, were acting under the authority of his officers; that he was afraid they would not be disbanded; that they would still threaten Lawrence, and warned the people to be on their guard; but also admonished them not to be rash. I have notes of the speech, and will send it this evening. The agreement I copied last night. and will send that also. It appears over the joint signatures of Wilson Shannen, C. Robinson, and J. H. Lane. The Governor, who wrote it, admits that his proclamation resulted from a misunder-

HOW TO MAKE KANSAS A SLAVE STATE. LETTER OF SENATOR BROWN OF M SSISSIPPI

LETTER OF SENATOR BROWN OF M SSISSHPI.

STRAMER EMPRESS, Nov. 24, 1853,
Long and sexious reflection has satisfied me that the
Southern people over it to their own safety to use all
the means in their power to introduce Slavery into
Kansas, and protect it after it gets there. The Northem Free-Sout Emigration Aid Societies are actively at
work to exclude Slavery from the Territory. Their
effects out it to be met and promptly repulsed. The
most efficient means for us to use in the accomplishment of this outrose is the Proper question for our most efficient means for us to use in the accomplishment of this purpose is the proper question for our consideration. Our occision must not be long delayed if we mean to detend our rights.

The late movement in Georgia in favor of individual

The late movement in Georgia in favor of individual subscriptions to raise meacy in aid of Pro-Slavery emigration to Kassas has already attracted considerable attention. But the backwardness with which our people appreach that proposition seems to indicate that it will not be embraced with unanimity. Every staveholder has a direct inferest in the question, and every one should contribute in proportion to his interest. This, I am satisfied, all, or nearly all, wend withingly do if proper guarantees were given that the money to contributed was to be judiciously applied.

To insure this, and at the same time to obtain To make the and at the sale time to obtain speedy and declaive action, will it not be well for the Legislature to take the matter in hand? A tax of \$1 per head on slaves would raise at once \$325,000. In such an emergency the people would not groundle if it were assessed in March and collected in May. This sum judiciously laid out, would buy at least 100 slaves and terms are not supported by the forms of the same and t

sum judiciously laid out, would buy at least 300 slaves and loave a surplus sufficient to derray the expenses of 300 emigrants to Kanses.

My plan would be this: For the State to purchase the slaves in her own name, and send them to charge of resisting persons into the Territory, to be held there as the property of the State, and used for the henefit of the persons having them in charge. Mississippi is centially part owner of the Perritory, and the power that could in hitfully confiscate or expel her property from the Perritory, would have to be something greater than equal—I think greater than those of an individual. The point gainet by this movement would, as I ual. The point gainet by this movement would, as I think, he to p am Slavery in the Territory, backed by the sovereignty of the Scate, and thus place it upon the most solid and certain basis.

The persons going out in charge of the sleves could be chosen by Commissioners, to be appointed for each county by the Governor, and these Commissioners can'd also transfer the slaves.

county by the Governor, and these Commissioners could also purchase the slaves.

A young Mississippian, thus nade the master of a slave by his State, and sent, free of charge, to such a Territory as Kansas, would do the necessary voting, and, it needs be, the fighting also, required to sustain the acts of his State in the Territory.

In short, my proposition is for the State to colonize 200 slaves, and appoint 300 of her young men to defend them with ballors, and, if necessary, with ballots. To do this will cost \$1 a head on every slave in the State, and no more. If all the Save States will follow the example, in twelve months we would have a Slave Colony in Kannas that all the Abolitionists in the Union can'd rot expt.

If you thirk well of this proposition put it in such a form as will arrest the attention of the Legislature.

It will not do to rely on individual enterprise. The interest involved is too great to be left to such unsertain defenses. The persona interested are too numer tain defenses. The persona interested are too numer

the personal interested are too numer over and too winely scattered, even, to act in sufficient concert to procure the best and speediest results.

A. G. BROWN.

DR. FRANKLIN AND PAINE'S AGE OF REASON.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I have just been reading in your paper of the 13th inst. a favorable notice of a new publication, "The Cyclopedia of American Literature." Among other good works which the Dayckinks, in their Cyclopadia, ascribe to Dr. Franklin is, that the doct w raised his waring hand to Paine on the eve of his

"rained his waring hand to Paine on the eve of his "infidel publication." They slao give an extract from the coctor's letter to Paine on that occasion.

I am aware that certain clergymen have often quoted this same letter, as one addressed by Dr. Franklin to Paine, to dissuade him from publishing the "Age of Reason." I have no doubt the letter itself is a forgary of some higoted faces ic, and if so it only adds another to the hest of "pions frauds," of which the early Christian Fathers were so of en the authors.

In this particular case the facts are, that Dr. Franklin cled in April 17, 1790, and that Paine wrote the "Ace of Reason" later in the Fall of 1793 in Paris, and then Minister to France, while he Paine was on his way to a Freuch prison. This was more than three years and a haif offer Franklin's death. Pray, Sir, will you, or the Messis Duyckink tell me how Dr. years and a baif ofter Franklin's death. Pray, Sir, will you, or the Messis Duyckink tell me how Dr. Franklin contrived to raise that "warning hand," after it had lain more than three years and nine months in the grave, by the side of his wife in a Philarelphia burying-ground? We might, I think, conient our selves with the forgeries of certain "able ministers" of fivance in Wallstreet, without troubling the graves of Paine or Franklin. Truly yours, PLISY SMITH.

Springelite, Eric Co. N. V. Dec. 23, 1853.

STATISTICS OF GRORGIA. - The Census Reports before the Legislature show the following:

Video population 442.667 Lunation 535.736

White population 589.237 Total population 535.736

White males bet. 8 & 16.78,140 Represent population 778.664

Fixe persons of color 3.566 Number of families 99,573

Deef and Dumb 422

Selected of a Don.—The compatines astonishing degree of intelligence and sagacity evideed by the carine race has been teather to by repeated instances in which the arimal in his nature seconed to rise into the human, and show himself almost to be placed of a reasoning mind. Before hearing the following well-turhentlexed toy, we never, heared of a dog committing suicide. In capying humanity they have generally rather indicated its vitues than its follier. But to our stery: During the past week a gentleman living in the south part of the city, near the trace of order our railroads, intending to give a danner party to some friends, purchased for his table a fine piece of vestion, which to his taste was as inviting a feast as could be conceived of. The delicate joint duly arrived home, and was hung up, until it might be wanted, in the sink-room. This gentleman has been for a year or two the conceived of, in ture, esteemed the faithful creature highly. Now it unfortunately happened that this piece of meat was hung bow enough to be within reach of "Brune, who, being unable to resist the complation, seized upon it and devoured the major part. He was detected by his master in flagrante develicte, and present rage outweighing past friendship, the poor fellow was severely beaten, and kicked out of deout. He returned, however, soon after, but with a dejected and hang dog look, which he maintained for the poor fellow was severely besten, and kicked out of detected and hang dog look, which he maintained for a day or two, when he disappeared altogether. Search being made, his body, severed from the head and chest was found on the mi road track a short discance from the house. The more greature, baying ender a life. from the house, the poer creature having ended a life, which was no longer bearable, by a voluntry death. His master, whe had reperted his harshers, had for some time enders and reperted his harshers, had for some time enders and to offer the impression by acts of kinduces, but all to no purpose. "Strum" had been dispersed, and that alone could sipe out the stain libertary, and that alone could sipe out the stain. "THE VARIETIES."

Last evening a multitudicous audience was gathered to witness the opening of this brantiful theater under the direction of Mass Laura Keene. The house has parted with that name under which it has found to much mafortone, and seeks under a new and favor title a fresh career. As the Thester was flate Metropolitar so were the actors all (late Wellack's, Bur ton's, Breadway or somewhere else. Indeed Miss Keere has culled a flower from almost every dramatic garden in the constry-Burton's contributing the richest bunch; and there is hardly any theater which can complain of any absence of her discriminating at-

The House has undergone some slight alterations, the prescentum boxes being raised, and the second tier telug divided into a dozen or so cozy little dens, which, though they deprive it of that light, airy look which were so great a charm, give a sensation of snugness very comfort-creating on a night with the thermometer about the neighborhood in which it last

The went of uniformity of attire somewhat marred the house's beauty, the proscenium boxes being clothed in crimson, while those of the second tier wore a dress of white and amber. This was "variety the first.

The second was the singing of the national authem, an Erglish innovation, and the parade of the com-

pany, who bore inspection remarkably well. The third was the delivery of an opening address, which, as it was most happily for itself interrupted in the center by one of those momentary weaknesses to which lad es in periods of d fliculty are subject, and in compliment to the author, we suppress. Whatever perfume it were it caught from the lips of Miss Keene, not from the pen of the author. If the establiabment intends to keep a poet, we commend a change of muse. The present band will never pluck a laure

from Parnaseus. With the address "the varieties" closed and the play began. Some wanted which had been inflicted on the plumage of "The Blue Bird of Paradise" no consisted his being set to skep and compelled a general charge in the programme. "Old Heads and Young Hearts" was substituted. We cannot consider ta heppy selection, and favoy it must have been Loren by the fair directives less from its intrinsic attractions then from its c spability of admitting a strong cost, 'be interest, so in all Mr. Bourcicault's dramas, not being grouped round one or two leading figures. but every character being brought out in strong and distinct individual outline. The scene being exclusively English, and the characters of a par excellence exclusive English class, and even there of most exaggerated coloring, we cannot conceive how it could achieve or retain popularity on the American stage It is the legst cosmopolition of any of Mr. Bourcipault's plays. We shall therefore picture rather the general impression conveyed by the personality of the variovs actors, without reference to the acting in this par-ticular play, which might perhaps be hard y fair, un-der the circums ances of haste in which it was produced, and the difficulty of the critic from the crash

of crowd to fellow is closely. Miss Keene, who we are happy to say recovered so speedily from the faintness which had interrupted her delivery of the opening address as to be able to play with charming an matten her part of Ludy Alice, is a lady of very preposessing appearance. Without being a person of bigh mental power, she is one of very agreeable presence, and evidently of great buoy ancy and elas icity of tempe ament. Such a person as you would rather call a woman of eleverness than a wo men of genius. Yet, although void of that peculiar higher range of beauty, which high intellect gives, there is a supry touch of brightness about her which is quite enchanting-a brightness such as we find it, when is addition to physical health, there is, as in Miss Keere, a certain vitality of fancy and vividness of impulse hovering around every word and every movement; not of sufficient strong light to lend a lasting impression to the ore or a deep significance to the other, yet aglow with a delightful although thin the other, yet agrow with a delightful although thin radiance of its own—too weak indeed for all higher drawcate personations, but strong enough to beader, all lower ones. Hence, if Miss Keene personates a lacky of questionable virtue, the lightness of her movement and grace ulcers of her appearance makes us admire the sin er while we condemn the sin—she seems to think so little and to teel so much. Impulsiveress pervades her whole being-but a light, thin impulsiveners-not capable of great tragic power, but just such an impulsiveness as would be required to invest a commonplace expression with somewhat of refined grace, and an everyday a titude with somewhat of clegant beauty. Such is Laura Keere-a thing of light-a sensible, graceful, sunny, cheerful, and accomplished looking lady, great feelings of enthusiasm, but spreading around her a certain a mosphere of pleasantress and brightress-as exquisite'y agreeable a lady as one could wish to find in the most exclusive drawing-room, and as charming a woman as you could wish to behold on the stage. True, she may rever strike you by a remarkable trait of genius, but she will never be uncongenial to you by any incongruity of manner. Light and thin and siry as her nature is, it is harmoniously developed. This harmony is quite fascinating, and although the person who has it, may not be highly sympathetic to every one, she will never be antipathetic to any one. We are always delighted to see her, and to hear her. Her eyes are softly sparkling with good sense and good feeling. the movements are clastic and graceful, the whole lady is e sentially womanly, blending much of genial bright tenderness with hearty unflinching energy. It is this mixture of strength of character with suavity of centiment which qualifies her so beautifully for string, preeminently for light, gay, brilliant parts, and perhaps still more for these when pathos is blended with playfulness. As Resalind, in which we trust she will scon make her appearance, and which is a character so much more wor by of her genius than that which we suppose reluctantly she assumed last night, we fancy she would excel. She seems berself-no -mail adventage-fully to understand her own nature, and

o lave taken the right measure of her powers. Mr. Jordan is a man of fine, marly presence, of dashing bearing and gallant attitude, perfectly free from insipicity, but by no means overclarged with mental electricity. He is an agreease in elligent-looking reason, and if he is a favorite with the ladies he is catilled to be, as much for the transparency of these qualities as for the galiant manifess of his movements. On the whole, Mr. Jordan is far supetior to the general class of stage beaut, and as accomplished a partner as any stage boile could desire to have. He played Latricton Coke very well.

Mr. Hall will prove quie an acquisition to his thus-ter. Not that he is a graticman of great vereatility, but there is something so quietly indicrous in his honest and but tiece, that he easily makes others laugh, without making bimself islications. There is a matter-of-fact grimners about his counterarce, which seems to lend itself to various conto-tions as a matter of course, and yet preserve its own solid individuality. Mr. Hall, although not quits postical looking, is not without interesting features about him. He is a good low comedian, and in broadly grotesque as in quaintly low parts, his remarkable eye and noze organization, with the surrounding mass of good-natured and humoreus tiesh, must be to him of most accentable as

Of the other actors, some were unshired to the par ticular parts for which they were cast, and one or two struck us as likely to be irredeemably bad in any part; but we desire to give them more generous t isl before judgmert. A brilliant ballet devertisament followed. The Metropolitan was full of uppearings cuthusiasm, and the lady at its helm was bid in rasny hearty cheers a prosterous voyage.

CHOLERA IN VENEZULLA, -- Advices from Porto Caello to the 9th inst. state that the cholera had nearly disappeared from that place at a Laguayra, and that there were but few cases at Caraccas and in the

THE NEW-HAVEN MURDER.

FULL CONFESSION OF SLY. WHAT THE PROPHETESS SAW IN HEAVEN.

SURPRISING SUPERSTITION. VERDICT OF THE JURY.

From The New Haven Journal and Courses, Dec CONFESSION OF SAMUEL SLY.

The Jury met at 94 on Wednesday morning to bear the testimony of Samuel Siy. It was rumored that he would make a confession of the crime, and a large crowd was assembled about Justice Bennett's office. No person was allowed in the room, however, except the Jury and the officers and members of the press.

No person was allowed in the room, however, except the Jury and the officers and members of the press.

Samuel Siv. recalled—I have made up my mind to tell the whole truth, and swear upon the Bible that it is time; I want to tell about the whole transa thor. Mr. Matthews was a man who had been a bad man; I say this in fear of the Lord: my sister had been unwell: Matthews come to my house not far from 10 oclock: I came down stairs and found Matthews there: Wooding was there, and said he did not like Matthews, he came there to get rid of a bad spirit; I was knowing to it; he had his hands bound, as he had often before when Matthews came in my sister said she wanted Wooding to stay. Mr.s. Herrey let Wooding out about 4 o clock in the meming; Amoe Huntgave the bad spirit to Matthews, and he was hurting my sister with his bad spirit. I had a sitck about two feet long in the table drawer. I took this stick and went into the room to prevent Matthews from hurting my sister any more. I put wedges in the door; I was influenced by a wrong spirit to go further than I anticipated or had any idea of I came out and told Mrs. Hersey that Matthews was dead; I had some blood on the sleeve of my shirt, and took it off and put in the stove; stayed in the room above when I went up staits, and proved for some length of time; told my sister all the particulars about it; an not prepared to tell any mo e that ha spend up stairs; my sister, however, seemed relived when I told her Matthews was dead; I have never made a confession to my sister about the marker, as she supposed he had killed himself, I gave he statement to this worm or to my sister about it, as she was very un vell: Sanford neked ne if I had been in the room; cid not answer him, nor dill I answer the inquiries of Mrs. Sanford; my sister about it, as she was very un vell; Sanford asked ne if I had been in the room; cid not answer him, nor did I answer the inquiries of Mrs. Sanford; Sanford said before he went home, "Let us go do vu and see wist the matter is." I would say, however, that I stayed in the room about half an hour afever, that I stayed in the room about half an nour af-ter the occurrence: I took the stick and cut it to picers, and put it in the necessary; put the knife there also, become I thought it was a secret place; cut the hazle stick into two or three picess before putting it there. (A very little frustrates my mind, putting it there. (A very little frustrates my mind, raid the witners, hesitating). I had a light and took it up stairs, but afterward put it down cellar after washing off the blood; I struck Matthews on the temple first, and brought him to the floor, then used the knife, and also the fork; struck him then used the knife, and also the fork struck him with the stick once before using the knife; as near as I can resolvet, his hance were not tied; I did take off his coat; when I struck him with the stick he fell down and did not say a word; the inducec I was under led me to do this; he fell down upon his side and evidently struggled, but did not amount in side and evidently struggled, but did not amount in the room was upon the shelf at he time; as near as I can recollect I cut his throat several times, and stabled the fork into his beast several times, he cid not groan much, and did not say anything; I struck him with the stick several times after he was down: I hell his head up to cut his throat; believe the fork was in the room, and it was used for taking the lid off the kettle upon the stove; I hid the fork, but afterward carried it back and put used for taking the lid off the kettle upon the stove; I hid the fork, but afterward carried it back and put it in the room, so it would have the appearance of his killing himself; tock off his cost after I had cat he throat; caught his blood in nothing, but it ran upon the floor; Sanford came down by the door and tried to get in after I struck Masthews, but the wedges being in the door he could not get in; it was for fear that I e would cast his evil spirit on my sixter that I did. tised to get in after I struck Matthews, but the wedges being in the door he could not get in; it was for fear that I e would eset I is evil spirit on my sister that I did this: I never use o jum or spirits, and had not used them that Sunday night; I had eider in the house, but did not use any that night; I cut this hazle stick about a quarter of a mile from my house; the stick was about two inches in circumference; I struck him with the stick with my right band, he was sitting near the stove when I first hi him; I was standing between his chair and the shelf; I struck him on the right temple. There was no one with me theo; Jackson was in the house, and knew I was going to do this. I spoke to Jackson concerning it; Jackson wasted to know where the stick was. I also told him what I was going to do with it; I takked it over with M.c. Hersey about having him give up this power; Jackson said I had distress in the room above; in speaking to Mrs. Hersey about it, she said the witch hezel stick was but ter than any other; the pistol wrapped up in sitk particular.

sey about it, she said the witch hazel stick was but ter than any other; the pistol wrapped up in sitk paper in the chest I have had about two years; had it in Shatford before moving to New-Haven; the pistol-was not loaded; I took it out into the woods however, to try it; Mr. Sanford said to me, "does she the Messerger; "want him taken away?" I said yes; the ktile tound in the table-drawer in the cellar was not usec; I only used the other knife, the hazel stick and the fork; I had thought up stairs of doing something only haf an hour beforehand; I thought my sister would die in a few moments if I did not do this; Jackson was in Mrs. Hersey's room at that time; when I found the man had such power I was doterwhen I found the man had such p when I found the man and san power I was deter-mined he abould give it up; he was the "man of sin, and got his spirit from Amos Hunt; Hurt brought seven little cakes and a pie with the poison in them; sister Abby, the messenger, and me were all poisoned by eating them; we sent up to Mathews to get him to come down and see about this poisoning; he took the cakes to Prof. Silliman and had them analyzed. by eating them; we sent up to Matthews to get him to come down and see about this poisoning; he took the cakes to Prof. Silliman and had them saulyzed; I spoke to Jackson on this occasion, and asked him what could be done; as my sister was so distressed, he spoke in reply very low. Jackson said, "Shali lask Mrs. Hersey?" he said in answer to this that I could go through her room; she was knowing to the circumstance of my geing through her room, and so was Jackson; thought I would take the stick and co something with it; in getting the atick from the ceilar I went into Mrs. Hersey's room, before going into the room where Matthews was; it was dark, and so I asked her for a light, and she gave one to me; had it in my mind about using the stick, and mentioned it to Jackson, and he spoke about it to Mrs. Hersey, and she gave us the privilege of going through her room; I cut this hazel-stick only about two weeks ago, and cut the stick for the purpose of making a tea of the bank, but when I go home and put it in the drawer I thought it might be used for the purpose I put it to: I had never had it in the room where Matthews was; here Matthews was coming, Int cid not know whether it would be Saturday or Sone sy night; no one knew I had this stick in the drawer but Jackson. I spoke to Jackson about using comething to stop this "power;" when I was up stairs I thought I would go and get the stick and use it; Jackson scened to feel bud because my sister was so unwell: I mentioned to Jackson that I had a club or hezel stick; the first person I met after I had killed Matthews was Mrs. Hersey; told her what had been once; she saw my bloody shirt, and gave me the privinge of putting it in her stove, her stove had a little he'ld hit and I put if in through this hole and put a brick over it; she was stancing by a the time and saw me do it; it appears to me that I came out of the room with the light and the stick in my hand; she stow had all little he'ld hit and I put if in through this hole and put a brick over it; she was stanci

down the windows the night before Matthews came, and did it because Mathews was coming: the people of stairs thought that Matthews had killed himsolf; have made no observed seed to me was the wester go down and "eee what is the matter?" but I did not want to go; no ore was in Mrs. Hersey's room when I came there after hilling Matthews; think Mrs. Hersey mentioned to me something about washing my hands in a busing washed my bands, and then tore ed my shire sleeved; what do my bands, and then tore ed my should be subdued or not leave to me something about washing my hands in a busing washed my bands, and then tore ed my shire sleeved; were covered with bood up to my shoulders; put the shire or last Sonday, and now have it on. [Witness have exhibited his shirt with the sleeves torn off.] Did not reaine at that time sleeves torn off.] Did not reaine at that time sleeves torn off.] Did not reaine at that time sleeves town been I slilled Matthews was left there in the bouse; now have on another one; think there in the bouse; now have on another one; think the colored people have a kind of corjustion powers, but I got this idea from white foks; when I was down in the room with Matthews, the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had on when I when I killed Matthews; the coat I had

the time, and frequently said during the confession that he narrated the facts "in the fear of the Lord." He appeared extremely nervous, and any noise in the room seemed to disturb him very much. This nervousness appeared to be a constitutional difficulty. He said he was born in 1800, and is now nearly 52 years of sge. He said that when four years of age he received a cut upon the head, which beginned his brain considerably. In consequence of this he seemed up able to collect his ideas as readily as we offsetingly desired by the Jury.

Sy had made a clean breast of the whole affair to Sheriff Permetee in the morning, and manifested a

Shariff Parmage in the morning, and manifested a desire to tell the whole to the Jury. This declaration was nade to the Sheriff voluntarily, and without being

Mrs. Bhoda Wakeman, the prophetess, called and

This witness is the founder of the sect called the Wakemanites, and is a wonderful section of the mean species. She came in closely veiled, and is the ery personification of the wonderful woman that

very personification of the wonderful women that lived in Salem in the sixteenth century.

I shall be 10 years old next November; have lived in Salem in the sixteenth century.

I shall be 10 years old next November; have lived in Mew Hawen seventeen years; have had seventeen of lides in nie of whom are now living; have been a window twenty years; I formerly lived in Greenfield, then moved to New Hawen, my brother has also resided tere; he is about 10 years of are. I have been a "messenger" from God about thirty years; expelienced religion at that time and walked with Je us Christ ever since, first experienced religion because my husband abused me and I expected to die and be finally killed ma; after my husband killed me I was dead seven hours and then maised; two argels steed beside me when I went to Heaven and tourted me with their bright swords and I rose again, saw there all that was dead, and there they were topered me with their bright awards and I rose again; saw there all that was dead, and there they were under the cloud of death; when I was there this coud parted and my splitt went one way and theirs the other; they all then held up their little right hands and I rejoved; the two ange's turned to me and then I went up to Heaven; there was a real light and many white clouds there. Christ came to me when I was in Heaven, with his nails in his bands, and spoke peace to my soul; because he spoke peece to my roul I raised up, and another splitt came to me and spoke saying; "Make your reace with God." I then hept on praying; he soon took me to Paradise and told me all about Adam and Eve and all the other spirits; this light then come on took me to Paradise and told me all about Adam and Eve and all the other spirits; this light then come on me so that I had to look up, and the spirits said I was numbered as one of them was taken up to Heaven from this place of light, and then saw Christ and all the Holy Angels. Christ had on the thore and looked as he was when crueffed, then saw God sitting upon his throne in all his glory; about the throne were all the angels in their white robes, and they were all the angels in their white robes, and they were all happy spirits there; this spirit then came and took me back to earth, and when I got back to earth again I saw my deat body lying a the floor. If It bad because I had come back to this wicked world to live again; I som saw my wicked husband, who said: "By God. I had come back to this where world to live again; I store saw my whicked husband, who said: "By God, she's raised!" soon after I saw two angels who came to me and speke to me kindly, and then Christ appeared to me and I fell down before him. And oh! how hadpy I felt! and how happy I then was! I went to God with my case last night, and had a revolation for this that was was a leasen with the day! to God with my case last night, and had a revealable from Him; that man was in league with the devil; he (meaning Matthews) got his evil spirit from Amos Hutt: Hunt attempted to poison me. (She went on and gave a long, rambling account of Amos Hun's poisoning her.) The first thing I knew of the marder and gave a long, rambling account of Amos Hunt's poisoning her.) The first thing I knew of the murder was when they came up stales searching for a hatchet. I knew that my brother I ad a sick of witch bazel in the house. he selfs the bark and lives by so doing: I was sick that night and expected to die, and asked them to take Matthews out of the house; he had such a basi spirit that he was taking away my divine spirit and hilling me by it. Amis Hunt was the man of sin, and he put his spirit on Matthews; if I should die the judgment would come: the man of sin, cursed God when he died there was a black spot on the throne of God: in my revelations from God last night cursed God when he died there was a black spot on the throne of God; in my revelations from God last night He said if I was condemned in this case the world would be immediately destroyed; in this revelation I was told by God that my brother did kill Matthews, and that he cid it to save the world!

This singular revelation here closed, and the "mestisertem God" (as she calls herself) was taken back to Jail.

The Jury then adjourned to 2 o clock p. m.

WEDNETIAN APTERISOON.

The Jury then adjourned to 2 o clock p. in.

WEDSTEDAY APTERSON.

The Jury met at 2 o clock pursuant to adjournment.

Before proceeding with the testimony, a statement was made that the vault of the privy had been searched where Sly affirmed that he had thrown the hazel-stick with which he killed Matthews.

Sheriff Parmalee stated that Mrs. Wakeman, the "messenger," desired to inform the Jury that if any of these men were convicted of the crime of which they were charged, the world would be immediately destroyed.

destroyed.

The hazel stick in two pieces was exhibited to the breed. The brade of this keile was not quite two inches in length. Hair was discovered on the hazel stickingson Sanford, recalled—I wish to state that Jackson said to Matthews. You know that you are "killing the "messenger, and you know that you ought to be killed for you have this evil spirit, and "your life ought to be taken;" he fur her said, "You "krow you should die;" and I then went up stairs and in about five minutes I heard this noise. Wood in was then away. I then tried to go into the room, and in about live minutes I neard this noise: Wood it g was then away. I then tried to go! into the room, but they pulled me beek and feath "Stop, stop, if he is killing bimself te'll be raised." mistrusted that he was not committing suicide; have a family in Hamdon of seven children, the oldest is but 16 years of

age.
Mrs. Almeron Sanford recalled—I have been in the jail, in the same room with Mrs. Wakeman, the "mes-server," she told me last night that she had a revela-

serger; "she told me isst night that she had a revelation from God, and what it was.

Justice Bennett here discharged Mr. and Mrs. Sauferd, and told them they could go home, and advised them not to go to the home of Sly any more.

Thankful S. Herrey, recalled—I saw Samuel Sly tear off the alceves from his shirt and put them in my stove; see him have a stick in his hand that night: tear off the sleeves from his shirt and put them in my stove; see him have a stick in his hand that night; never heart him say anything about the bazel stick before that night; did not know that this stick was in the drawer; told him where he could wash his hands that night; had some conversation with Sly about the stick; cannot tell whether I advised him to bury it in the cellar or not; do not want to say anything against that poor man—uncle Sammy; think, however, I had some conversation with him about putting the hazel stick in the cellar; seen his hands were bloody and saw some blood on his shirt; saw no knile in his hand at that time; got the wash-basin for him and he then went out of the door; what I have stated now did not come to my recollection yesterday—not even the recollection of the bloody hands of Sly and his bloody shirt sleeves; do not wish to criminate him or say anything snainst him; think I heard him say that he was going down after the stick; supposed that he was going to silence that evil spirit with the stick; he naked me for a light to go into the cellar with, and I gave him one; thought I heard a greaning in the room, but Mr. Sanford made so much noise I could not hear dis incity; think Jackson was in the room when I was talking with Sly, but no one else was present; no one was in the room with me when Sly came in with bloody hands; had my fears that Sly had killed Matthe se; we then went up stairs to pray, and there prayed that the Millenium would cane in with bloody hands; had my test has so, had killed Matthews; we then went up staits to pray, and there prayed that the Millenium would come; we also prayed for the evil spirit in Matthews; our prayer for him was just the same as though he was alive; the "messenger" was very sick up states, and I considered her life very precious; Matthews having this evil spirit we were all afraid of him—and were the sevil spirit we were all afraid of him—and were considered her life very precious: Matthews having this evil spirit we were all afraid of him—and were particularly afraid of his eyes, as he aiways eachanted as through his eyes, and for this reason we bladfolded him: when Sly came out of the room after killing Matthews, he gave me the idea that he was dead, and that he [Sly] had killed him.

The winness here hesitated and did not seem disposed to testify against Sly, but Justice Benneit told her that Sly had conferred the crime and told all the circumstances. Witcoss was then sent back to juit and seemed somewast agitated and rather nervous.

The circus belonging to Sly were here entiblied to the Juny. They were covered with blood dried on the leather. The fork was also always, which had marks of blood upon it.

the Jury. They sere covered with blood dried on the leather. The fork was also also and which had marks of blood upon it.

A witch hazel stick about four feet long was also shown to the Jury, from which the stick was out the sly used to kill Matthews with.

Jesich Jackson, receller—I do not know anything about the case more than I have already state! I would say, however, that at the time, or about the time, I heard the noise, Wooding had gone home; before he went I urged him to stay to see whether this spirit in Matthews; should be subdued or not! I stayed curside the room when the noise was being made. Mrs. Wakeman was up stairs, and said she should die in five minutes if Matthews was not removed from the home; sahe jesich the Judgment would come if she should die; I dad not take hold of Sanford to draw him back from the door when he tried to beat it in; I believe that witch hazel will keep away evil spirits; they gave me a walkingslick of witch-hazel to keep away the evil spirits; some persons think that colorad people have a kind of conjunction towers, but I got this idea from white fo kes; when I was down in the room with Matthews he said ne wanted the evil spirit out, and he said, "You had better kill me"; I said, "No, Mr. Matthews, we will not de that"; Uncle Sammy said, "We had better take a sick and knock this evil spirit out, and I fall."

that I supposes he was dead, because I had no bust

that I supposes be was dead, because I had no business to do so. I went home, but returne, again before merning: I believe the Millennium would ave some if Mrs. Wakeman should have deed that night.

The foreman of the Jury here stated that they had heard all the testimony and were ready to retire for verolet. The room was cleared, and the Jury proceeded to their deliberations. This was precisely to clock in whe afternoon. After carefully considering the testimony in the case, the Jury returned the following vertical at precisely fifteen minues before to clock:

We, undersigned Jurys, hairs companyed.

clock: We, undersigned Jurors, being empanneled and We, undersigned Juross, being empanueled and sworn to inquire of the sause and manner of the death of Justus W. Matthews, late of Hamden, found dead at the town of New-Haven, on the 24th of December, A. D. 1835, at the house of Rhoda Wakeman, and whose death was by violence,—having viewed the body of the reseased, and duly and carefully considered the evicence presented to us, do, on our caths, say that the said Justus W. Matthews came to his death at the aforesaid house, on Sancay night last, December 23d or 24th, 1855, battwen the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, from wounds received by him on his neck, head and breast, which were inflicted upon him then and there, by a stick, a krife and a fork, in the hands of Samuel Sly, of said town; and the Jury siso find Tannh'ui S. Hureey of

ceived by him on his neck, head and breast, which were inflicted upon him then and there, by a stick, a krife and a fork, in the hands of Samuel Siy, of said town; and the Jury also find Thankful S. Hursey of said town; and the Jury also find Thankful S. Hursey of said town; and the Jury also find Thankful S. Hursey of said town; and the Jury also find Thankful S. Hursey of said town; and the Jury also find the Jury has the Jury has the Jury has the Jury has the Jury have rendered what all acquainted with the circumstances concede to be a just and righteous verdict. No pay is allowed to either jurors or officers for such laber. The jurors have discharged their duty without reference to their less of time, and only hope that another Legislature will repeal this usea is factory law that prevides that no man shall receive any pay for such loss of time.

Mr. Israel Wooding, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford have been honorably discharged—no evidence implicating them in the murder. The colored man Josiab Jackson, Samuel Sly, Abagail Sables, Thankful S. Hersey and the prophetess are yet in bail. It remains to be sen whather the world will be destroyed by keeping this wonderful prophetess in durance vile or not. Sha says that will be the case, however, and that the Milenium will surely come.

A correspondent of The New Haven Register, who has been journeying through Northern Wisconein,

"I heard of our respected townsman, J. G. Percival, erq. at most every tavers, and he was always represented as a nice, rusty old gentlsman, with leather cap gray suit, and a sleek, smooth pony, and terribly rusty buggy, with a wooden box for his appared, books, Ac., that once contained a dozen Lynn books. One taverner called him the State Theologist, another the 'State Phrenologist,' and another, who was bound not to make a mis'ake, 'the old Rock Smash-

An EXTENSIVE AND EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—
The Chicago papers give some details of a most extraordinery and extensive robbery of jewelry, &c., from an establishment in that city. It seems that a young men by the name of Hickox, who has been employed for a number of years in the establishment of Isaas Speer of Chicago, has been in the habit for years of perpetrating systematic robberies on his employer, and deliberately investing the avails in real estate in the city. He had thus purchased, among other property, two valuable lots of land, on each of which he paid \$6,000 down, and mortgaged the land for the remainder, and had even begun to build a large hotel on one of these lots which was to cost from \$10,000 to \$1,000. He had been kind enough to loan his employer about \$2,000 of his own money, and had also purchased and sold again, at an advance of \$5,000, a house and lot of land. He had, in fact, stoles a handsome fortune from Mr. Speer; and all this time, it would seem, retained his confisence, and received pay for valuable services rendered to his employer. The requery was finally discovered; but not in season to arrest the regue, for, becoming suspicious, he had suddenly converted some of his real estate into money, and fied. AN EXTENSIVE AND EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY .-

denly converted some of his real estate into money, and thed.

FERREUL ACCIDENT—Two INFANTS BURNED TO DEATH.—We are indebted to Coroner Whitney for the following particulars of a most melaneholy accept, by which two infants lost their lives on Taceday: They were children of Patrick Ryan, an Irishman, employed by Mr. Ramsay at the Guilderland Brewery, who lived in a shanty in the pine bush half a mile from the brewery and about three and a half miles from the brewery and about three and a half miles from the city. On Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock, as Mr. Beard of the sheart of the milk, leaving two children come about a year old, in bed; the other two years o'd, sitting by the fire which was left burning in the stove. As the mother, upon her return, came within sight of the shearty, she saw the shames, and dropping her nik and throwing off her shees and shawf, she ran to the noise. When she entered, the oldest child stood near the stove with its clothes on fire, and the bed enveloped in itames. She carried the oldest child out, but was not able to reach the other, whose remains were not found till after the cabin was burned down. The oldest was so badly burned about the body that it died in the night, after several hours of affecing. All their little property was of course debody that it died in the night, after several hours of suffering. All their little property was of course de-stroyed. Coroner Whitney held an loquest upon the books, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was ren-(Albany Register.

SUICIDE OF ERREST VON HEERINGEN.—Mr. Ernest Von Heeringen put an end to his life at his lodgings in in this city yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He had been confined to his room for two or three weaks by sichness, and, we understand, was known to be in a desponding frame of mind. He left a will, which was dated on the 12th inst., also a letter addressed to a friend, in which he slated that, had he been successful in introducing to the public his new system of musical notation, he would have been spared this last act. During the few months that Mr. von Heernigen has resided in the city we have given some attention to his invention. Of the practicability of introducing it to general use we desire to be understood as expressing no opinion, but we have slaways regarded it as most ingenious, and have sympathized with him in his anxieties and disappoin ments in relation to it. We should judge from his appearance that he was between 40 and 50 years of age. He leaves a widow, now reciding in Virginia.

[National latelligacoer, Zith.

MERDER AT NIAGARA —We lears through Mr. H. Davis, of the Central Railroad, that a freadful murder was committed at Niagara C. W., on Friday night. All the particulars of the shocking affair have not been received. A respectable citizen of Niagara, by the name of Thornton, was murdered by another man, inatigated to the crime by Thornton's wife, it is supposed. The dreadful deed was perpetrated with a club. The murderer escaped by crossing Niagara, River to the American shore, but was closely purawad, and is no doubt in custody ere this. The wife of Thornton has been arrested, and an investigation was held on Saturday.

Assasinations Riffe is North Carolina. —The SUICIDE OF ERNEST VON HEERINGEN.-Mr. Ernest

held on Saturday.

Assassinations Rise in North Carolina. - The

Assassinations Rife in North Carolina.—The Murfreesborough Gazette learns that on Wednesday tight John Freeman, eq., or Shoriff of Bersie, was shot by some peace unknown. Mr. B. W. Thatch was waylaid and shot on Saturday, Shi inst., near his residence, in Chowan County. It is said that Mr. Thatch had a large sum of money about him at the time he was shot. David Morriss has been arrested on suspicion. The Roleigh Standard learns that on Monday night last, a young man by the name of Peebles was murdered at his place, five or six miles from Smithfield.

The Slavent Lectures—Mr. Camprell upon

from Smithfield.

THE SLAVERY LECTURES—MR. CAMPBELL UPON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—The Rev. Samsef J. May of Syracuse, N. Y, will take the place of Mr. Campbell in the Anti-Slavery lecture at the Tremont Temple, to merrow evening. Mr. Campbell, who was the first cancidate of the Republicans for Speaker in the House, in his letter dated Washington, Dec. 22, 1874.

We have as journed, and are very far from an gatization It's, therefore, in possible for me to leave.
Our friends here say I must not go away. The loss of
an organization in my absence would place on me a
fearful responsibility to the friends of Freedom."
[Basen Taweller.]

an organization in my absence would place on me a fearful responsibility to the friends of Freedem."

A PRACTICAL SERNON.—A few Sandays since, a certain highly popular and talented clergyman of the Methodist Church, read to his coogregation the 24 chapter of Paul's Epistic to the Ephesians, the 19th verse of which is as follows:

Now therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but follow chisens with the stand of the household of God." fellow chisens with the stand of the household of God." After reading this years, be deliberately raised his eyes to the congregation, and remarked, "My dear eyes to the congregation, and remarked, "My dear the arers.—St. Paul was not a Know Nothing!" and harren.—St. Paul was not a Know Nothing! and reading. The reserved gentleman, though opposed to reading. The reserved gentleman, though opposed to making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks in the pulpit could not let making political remarks and not a few political remarks and the pulpit could not let making political remarks and the pulpit could not let making political remarks and the pulpit could no

Much excitement exists in North Carolina relative to several murders which have recently taken place. A young man named Peobles was killed by two hines regrees near Raleigh, about two works since, and two persons have recently been fatally shot in Cho gan and Bertie counties by persons and nown.